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## THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The House bill to create county boards of education, which failed in that body on Thursday by a single vote, should be enacted when it again comes up.

There are those who use the phrase "good politics" in derision, but, rightly considered, "good politics" means the support of proper and necessary measures.

The observing man who walked about the Statehouse yesterday afternoon mus have felt that a halt had been called the grafting schemes. It was in the air.

Let us see: \$420,000 for the Senate grafts already attached, \$680,000 for public libraries, \$40,000 for the Agricultural Societytotal, \$1,140,000 in five grafts carried as proposed in the Senate.

It is due to Senator Wood, of Tippecanoe, to say that in the printing of the names of who voted with all the Democrats for the Vincennes bill his name was omitted.

The Republican committee of St. Louis has provided for primaries in which Republicans can vote direct for their candidates for city offices. The Republicans of Indianapolis who desire the best things in municipal affairs desire the same privilege.

The next "moral claim" that will haunt the Statehouse is that of the contractor who constructed that building. out several hundred thousand dollars, has been asserted, which constitutes, on the part of the State, by the Vincennes precedent, a moral obligation.

The taking of \$40,380 from the state treasury, as proposed by a bill presented in the Senate on Thursday, to purchase land for the Indiana Agricultural Society, is barefaced a proposition in the line of robbing the people as has ever been offered. The State has not so much control over that society as it has over the railroad corporations. The State pays it now more than it should. The request should be rejected at once, despite the lobby urging the matter in the Senate.

A professor of the University of Pennsylvania is urging the acceptance of Indian the nonsense of adopting an official "naas the great agricultural staple of the did you know, before reading this, that the told that the design is corn and not wheat or some other plant?

The supporters of the Muncie Normal School bill dropped the jocund and swaggering air of triumph which characterized them, Thursday afternoon, when Lieuten ant Covernor Gilbert ruled that their bill which passed the Senate by all the Democratic and a minority of Republican votes, had no standing in the Senate because it contains a provision for raising an annual revenue which must originate in Bills may originate in either house, but riay be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall

originate in the House of Representatives. The Lieutenant Governor is clearly right, and in raising the point against the of his oath of office, which reads: "You swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State

dividual merits.

The killing of the anti-trust bill in the a small output by competitors can affect

trying to enhance prices or is attempting to drive competitors out of business by piratical methods a law should be provided for its punishment. But because a wholesale grocer makes a contract to purchase his sugar of a trust at a price as low as others sell, it should not be made a misdemeanor.

### THE GRAFTING PROCESS.

Indiana has been behind several States in the adoption of what is called the "grafting" process; that is, the connecting of as etc., as possible with the State treasury, prising people who can attach themselves to these boards, etc., or become beneficiarles of the State, may draw their sustenance from the revenues paid by the people. Indiana has kept itself measurably free from this grafting industry. It has a few boards which attempt to keep things in order, but we have escaped the barbers' spectors, the board to license stationary engineers at \$2 per engineer, and the like. We have, escaped the evil of establishing all sorts of inspectors for all sorts of things which have begun to be grievous burden in several States. The grafting industry has proceeded so far in Illinois, says the Chicago Times-Herald, that an army of useless and worse than Governor Odell has called a halt and has

islature get all they are after, the Indiana | conscientious work, without Slighting or | was not kindly disposed toward the Paninterested should take one of the and House calendars and measures designed to attach persons more to take from the treasury a lump sum, under one pretext or another. Should all these schemes carry they would cost the State two million dollars within one year These schemes embrace several boards to inspect or examine sometody, to force men to pay a tell for the privilege of fellowing occupations they have engaged in for years Several new boards or officials are proposed for the State, for which there is no use except to the limited number of men who would attach themselves to the state treasury.

Already three schemes have been successful in the Senate-the Vincernes University claim of \$120,000, the Columbus epileptic vil lage \$200,060, and the Muncle Normal School with \$100,000 at the outset and a perpetual ievy that will afford from \$60,000 to \$70,000. to say nothing of extras. If the Muncie scheme is fastened upon the state treasury, the next Legislature will be asked for \$100,000 or \$150,000 for buildings. These two Senate schemes, carried by all the Democrats and a minority of the Republicans in five years. Then there is the proposed inebriate asylum, a new deaf and dumb institute, a proposition to make a levy for libraries which will take \$680,000 the first year and \$100,000 a year thereafter. The Agricultural Society demands \$42,380, which its lobby is urging. But why attempt to enumerate when time and space are lim

The question is: Shall the Legislature of will permanently increase the expenditures of the State by hundreds of thousands year? The solid Democratic side of the Senate and a minority of the Republicans have declared for grafting. What has the

# A PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The drift of intelligent public sentiment favor of primary election laws for the and of practical reform. The Journal has corn-a native plant, beautiful and dis- out the State, but if that cannot be had the one introduced by Senator Joss, because it is better calculated to evils complained of in the present system of primary and nominating conventions. The object of any legislation on the suballeged evils. One of these is that the avmen and others who take no active interest ticket, have no voice in framing the ticket. One of the main objects of a primary elec-The House bill underwent careful scrutiny. section by section, by a meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis, and after discussion by representatives of both parties was it should be the House bill.

# MAURICE THOMPSON.

to Mr. Thompson. He was truly a man of the series, yet most dealers depend upon the | but little in social life; he shunned cities

"trust" for their supply and find it to their and crowds and the rush and breathlessadvantage to accept its conditions. It ness of metropolitan existence; preferring instead the retirement of a quiet home in a quiet town, with freedom to wander mingling of the atmosphere of the library with that of the out-of-doors, that gives his verses and his essays their peculiar charm. That he was poet first of all no one who has considered his work carefully can doubt. Had he followed his natural taste perhaps he would have written verse only, but having formally adopted the profession of literature, he found it necessary, as do the members of other professions, to undertake tasks not always entirely congenial. Certain signs indicate that at first he found the writing of prose not altogether easy. Later came grace, facility and such command of his themes that to many readers his essays and outof-door sketches gave even greater pleasure than his verse. He was not a "born" story writer. His earlier novels, though having sufficient plot and incident, a technical correctness and frequent happy touches, lack the indescribable something examining board, the stationary engine in. | that wins popular favor. But determination and perseverance overcame even this difficulty, and his "Alice of Old Vincennes" has gained the approval of even jaded novel readers, and is a valuable addition

He was an indefatigable worker, and his career is an example to the aspirant for literary fame. He had, no doubt, as many rebuffs in his early days as other amuseless officials draw more than two mil- bitious but unknown young writers-in hon dollars from the people annually, for | fact, he has admitted as much-but he was most of which no real service is rendered | not discouraged. When the publishers did In New York the process of grafting upon | not want his verse he wrote essays or the people's taxables has gone so far that | sketches; when they did not want these he wrote novels, then returned to verse again. marked a score or more of boards and in- | Finally merit, sustained by persistence, stitutions for death, saving the State more | won; his reputation began to grow, and the time came when publishers solicited his But if those who are besieging this Leg- favor, not he theirs. Always he did good,

might have added further to his laurels and to the pleasure and enjoyment of the public. But it is a gratifying thought that his last days were cheered by the popular success of his latest novel, and by the praises of the critics.

The passing of this writer, this good citizen, is cause for sorrow. He loved Ingive it that intellectual standing for which, likely, take even a higher place than now in his State's roll of fame.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF STRATH-CONA'S HORSE WELCOMED.

Each Presented with a Medal and Graciously Greeted by the Britmh Monarch and His Queen.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, to-day inspected at Buckingham Palace 350 officers and men of Strathcona's Horse. His Majescolor and gave medals to the men. A detachment of guards held the lawn of the west terrace and the Canadians were drawn up in front of the terrace. The company present included Earl Roberts, who was in full uniform, General Buller, the Duke of Connaught, Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who organized Strathcona's Horse, and many army and court officers. The royal standard hoisted over the palace as the King, wearing a field marshal's uniform, and the Queen, in deep mourning, appeared on the terrace accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Prince Charles of Denmark and the Duke of Cambridge. His Majesty shook hands with Earl Roberts and General Buller and the band of the Coldstream Guards played "God Save the King." Col. Samuel B. Steele, of Strathcona's Horse, was presented to King Edward, who proceeded to inspect the regiment. handed a medal to Colonel Steele. Then the officers and men filed past a table, the

The King's colors were brought by an escort of Grenadier Guards to the foot of the steps and his Majesty presented it to the Canadian cavalrymen saying it was colors to the regiment and he now did so in her name and in his own. The colors were borne to the regiment, the band playng "God Save the King." Afterwards the Canadians marched past and the King, accompanied by Lord Strathcona, advanced and addressed the troopers as follows: "Colonel Steele, Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Privates-I welcome you here to our shores on your return from active service in South Africa. I know it would have been the urgent wish of my beloved mother, our revered Queen, to welcome you. Alas that was not to be. But be assured she deeply appreciated the services you have rendered, as I do. I feel sure that in intrusting the King's colors to you, Colonel Steele, and those under you you will always defend it and do your duty as you have done during the past year in South Africa and will do so on all future occasions. I am glad Lord Strathcona is here to-day, as it is owing to him that this magnificent force was equipped and sent out. I can only hope your short sojourn in England will be agreeable and that you will return safely to your homes, friends and relatives. Be assured that neither valuable service you have rendered in

South Africa. Colonel Steele, thanking the King in behalf of the regiment, assured him that the people of Canada would always do as well as Strathcona's Horse, if not better, and added that they were always ready to defend the flag, the King and the rights of the British empire. After three cheers for the King the officers were presented to his Majesty, who shook hands with and thanked each one. The colors presented to Strathcona's Horse is a silken standard with a silver plate on the staff bearing an inscription

Decorations Bestowed by Edward. LONDON, Feb. 15 .- It is announced that King Edward has bestowed on the Czarewitch, Grand Duke Michael, the cross of the Order of the Bath; that Prince Christian, of Denmark, receives the honorary grand cross of the Victorian Order. and Prince Louis, of Battenberg, and the Victoria; Sir Francis Knollys, the private Pelham-Clinton, who was master of the Queen's household, receive the grand cross

Asphyxiated by Natural Gas. CANTON, O., Feb. 15 .- Edward Grimm. local manager for the Cleveland Provision and in a precarious condition from suffoca-Grimm and his wife had been ill. When the physicians called about noon they found the whole household prostrated. posed natural gas escaped from a eak and filled the house. Grimm is from

MUNCIE NORMAL BILL.

He Declares that It Was Improperly Before the Senate and Its Passage Was Not Legal.

MUST COME FROM HOUSE FIRST

IT IS NOT THOUGHT THE BILL CAN PASS THAT BODY.

Buffalo Exposition Bill Indefinitely Postponed-Printing Bill in the Senate-The Day's Work.

The most startling event in the State Legislature yesterday took place in the Senate. It was in the shape of a ruling made by Lieutenant Gevernor Gilbert, which nulliflies the action of the Senate on the Muncie normal bill. Mr. Gilbert's ruling is to the effect that the bill was not properly before the Senate. The only way in which the bill can come up again, is through the House, and it is understood that a determined effort will be made to kill the measure there.

The House spent an unusually busy day, passing several bills and receiving a great of the railroad committee indefinitely postponed the 2-cent fare bill introduced by Representative Louttit. Mr. Neal's bill providing for cheaper railroad fares was successful in passing the House. It will require railroad companies to keep 500-mile mileage tickets on sale for \$10. The House the majority report of the committee on ways and means. This report recommended that the bill be passed, cutting down the \$50,000 appropriation to \$35,000. The minority report was for indefinite postponement, and this report was adopted. The bill provided for an Indiana exhibit at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo

Yesterday afternoon Senator Thompson's nding and surety company bill was advanced to third reading in the House after being amended in minor points. There was an ineffectual attempt made to kill the bill.

# SENSATION IN THE SENATE.

### President Gilbert Knocks Out Muncie Normal Bill-The Printing Bill.

President Gilbert made a ruling yesterday afternoon in which he held that the bill providing for a state normal school at Muncie, which was passed by the Senate on Thursday, had never been properly before the Senate.

The decision is regarded as one of the most important that has been made in the Indiana Legislature for years, as, if his position in the matter is correct, it may be the means of nullifying not only a large part of the legislation enacted by this session, but of invalidating many of the laws which have been placed on the statute books by former legislatures.

President Gilbert bases his decision on Section 7, Article 4, of the State Constitution, which provides that bills may originate in either body of the General Assembly, "except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." The Muncie normal school bill pronot only for an appropriation of \$40,000 per annum for the use and mainty presented the regiment with the King's | tenance of the school, but it further provides "that for the further maintenance of said normal school there shall be levied upon taxable property of the State in the year 1901, and each year thereafter, for the use and benefit of said normal school, to be apportioned and distributed in the same manner and by the same parties as the maintenance fund for the State Normal School at Terre Haute, one-twentieth of one mill on every dollar of taxable property in Indiana, to be levied, assessed, collected and paid into the treasury of the State of Indiana in like manner as other taxes are levied, assessed, collected and paid. WAS A SURPRISE.

The decision of the president of the Senate came totally as a surprise, and when the senators had had time to appreciate its import and its far-reaching effect, if sustained, doubt and consternation were to be seen depicted upon the faces of all.

The credit of the decision made by the chair is due to President Gilbert alone. The matter of the appropriation for the Muncie school had been troubling him for some Returning to the terrace the King days, as he believed that a large portion of the people of the State were not favorable to the measure. While at lunch yesterday King presenting each of them with a it occurred to him that by reason of the provision in the bill which provides for the levving of a tax for the support of the institution, it should have originated in the had never been properly before the Senate. the intention of his mother to present the The bill had already gone to the House of with Speaker Artman to send it back, and when it was brought in by a messenger vesterday afternoon, by a plan which had been prearranged, Senator Dausman, who on the day before had voted for the passage of the bill in order that he might have the opportunity of moving its reconsideraoffered a formal motion to reconsider the bill. Senator Matson, acting under instructions of President Gilbert, raised a point of order that the bill could not be reconsidered, and Mr. Gilbert held it to be well taken and then sprung his sensational

ruling on the Senate. The ruling of President Gilbert, in effect, kills the bill, as it will now have to be introduced in the House, where it is said it will receive unfavorable consideration. MR. GILBERT'S STATEMENT.

When the Senate had somewhat recov-

red its usual order of tranquillity rumors Speaker Artman had discovered the mistake in introducing the bill in the Senate nor the British nation will ever forget the and had informed President Gilbert of it, but President Gilbert denied it, and upon being asked as to the reasons which led this appropriation has been giving him a days, as he felt that a large portion, at least, of the people of the State were not favorable to the measure, and that, while at lunch yesterday, it occurred to him that, by reason of the provision in the bill which provides for the levying of a tax upon all taxable property of the State for the support of the institution, it should have orignated in the House of Representatives. showing the King presented it to the corps, Section 17, of Article 4, of the Constitution, provides "that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representcluded that this bill, having originated in the Senate, and providing for the levying of one-twentleth of a of a tax the taxable mill of Indiana for the support institution, was not properly before the Senate, but should have first been introduced in the House and acted upon Dukes of Argyll and Fife, Sir Arthur there. He also says that Senate Rule 48 Bigge, who was private secretary to Queen | provides that "every proposition for a tax | or a charge upon the people shall receive secretary of the King, and Lord Edward its first discussion in a committee of the whole Senate," and, although no question has been raised whether or not Senate bill of the Victorian Order. Numerous other | No. 304 was properly before the Senate for tonors are distributed to lesser personages. | consideration, yet he felt it his duty to declare that it had not been, in view of the constitutional provision above referred to. The bill had already gone to the House, but he went to the speaker and asked him to have it returned by message for correc-Company, is dead, and his wife, two chil- tion, which the speaker promptly did. by which the bill was passed was made by Senator Dausman, who had voted for the passage of the bill the day previous, as he says, in order that he might make a motion to reconsider at the proper time. Senator Matson raised a point of or that the motion could not be considered

though he was entirely familiar with the proposition which was about to be de- | union is in progress, without permission clared by the chair. Mr. Gilbert further from the veterans, was also passed, Ansays that, although he held the point of order well taken, and feels quite confident bill, giving incorporated towns the right to that he is right in so ruling, that he has levy a special tax for the lighting of streets Divided Opinion on the Merits of the PRESIDENT GILBERT'S RULING ON | not yet had an opportunity of collating the authorities and is perfectly willing that any senator should be heard who claims otherwise, and if it can be shown that he has erred in his ruling will unhesitatingly reverse the decision which he made.

BILLS ON THIRD READING. The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up with bills on third reading. A number of important measures were passed, among them being Senator Wolwaste water and refuse of manufactories into streams of water. There was scarcely any debate on any of the bills called up Senator Darby's bill, requiring certain persons to take out a hunter's license, was made a special order of business for Monday morning.

Ten new bills were presented in the morning at the opening of the session, swelling the aggregate number of bills of this body to 401. The primary election bill of Senator Joss was one of those introduced yesterday. It was referred to the committee on elections, and as it is an important measweek. The provisions embodied in this bill are given in an article to be found elsewhere in this issue. Senate bills on third reading was the next order of business for the day and a large

in conducting normal schools of any char-

acter, met with favor and was passed with little or no discussion Senator Ogborn's school fund bill aroused there was a spirited discussion in which several senators participated. The bill provides that when school funds in any sum of \$5,000 or more, the county auditor must notify the state auditor of the existing condition, and the latter shall have other county that may demand it. It appears that in some counties of the State school funds while in other counties the Cox, Gillett and James. A number of the number of committee reports. The report | demands for loans of this character are greater than can be accommodated. The bill by Senator Ogborn makes it possible for every penny of accumulated school bili provides that the interest on such loans may be paid at the end of the year. Senator Heller introduced four amendments to the bill, only one of which found favor. in making an exhibit at the exposition. Mr. Section 11 of the bill provides that all fees Davis of Wayne spoke for the majority uties 50 per cent, of the fees collected by in cases of mortgages for loans shall be report. Mr. Gillett said he was against the them. paid out of the interest on the funds from | bill while so much money is needed to supwhich such loan is made. Upon this feature of the bill Senator Heller made his first attack and his motion to strike out the section entire prevailed. The bill then passed, there being but two votes registered against it.

> Senator Goodwine's bill authorizing the issuance of bonds to complete unfinished school buildings, and the bill by Senator Parks, which empowers township advisory beards to construct school buildings, were both passed without debate.

WOOD'S PRINTING BILL. The calling up of Senator Wood's print ing bill (No. 129) precipitated the most heated discussion of the day. The bill provides that the boards of trustees of the various state institutions shall be thorized and empowered to let their own printing contracts, thus abolishing the of- report by a vote of 64 to 25. fice of the state printer. Senator Wood spoke on the bill, and made a vigorous atterized as a monopoly. He insisted that the printers of the various cities of the State ought to be given the same consideration as the state printer, who is located ir. Indianapolis. It was right and fair, he said, that each state institution should be allowed the privilege to let its own print ing contract and he argued that there would be a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. as a result of the competition that would thus arise. Senator Fortune thought the chances for increasing the "graft" on state printing would be exceptionally good if the bill of Senator Wood became a It was his idea that the dividing up of the printing contract would prove expensive and he thought the measure should be

Senator Binkley made a motion to amend the bill so that if any of the state institutions maintained printing offices for the benefit of the inmates that printing for such institutions might be done therein, provid ing it could be shown that such work could be done cheaper than by any competing printing firm. This amendment was adopted, although Senator Burns and others protested vigorously upon the ground that such a provision compelled the printers of the State to come in conflict with prison labor should the state prison at Michigan City or the Reformatory Jeffersonville decide to do their own printing. The latter institution is already provided with a printing office from which is issued a newspaper.

TALKED OF MONOPOLY.

ground that it would break up a monopoly that had been enjoyed in Indianapolis for many years. Senator Brooks talked against the bill and said that if it should be passed | House and went over all points in the disthe State of Indiana would be taking a backward step. He said that the bureau of state printing was established to obviate many evils that were so pronounced under the old system, and he insisted that all of the State's printing done by one company has resulted in a great saving to the State. Senator Matson also spoke against the bill. He said that where the printing for fifamong as many firms the chance for looseness in the letting of contracts was by far under the supervision of the state printing commission as is now the case. Senators Legeman and Crumpacker favored the bill,

the bill, and the vote resulted in a decisive defeat for the measure. Those voting for the passage of the bill were Ball, Corr, Crumbaker, Crumpacker, Fleming, Gwin, House of Representatives, and therefore it | Lambert, Legeman, Lindley, Minor, Purceil, Wampler, Winfield, Wolcott and Wood-15. Those voting against the passage of the Representatives, but he made arrangements | bill were Agnew, Barlow, Binkley, Brooks, Burns, Charles, Conlogue, Cregor, Darby, Dausman, Fortune, Gard, Gochen wine, Guthrie, Harrison, Heller, Inman. Johnson, Johnston, Joss Keeney, Kell Keyes, Kittinger, Lawler, Layman, son, Miller, Ogborn, Osborne, Stillwell, Thompson and Whitcomb-34.

# HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

### Buffalo Exposition Bill Killed-Other Matters Considered.

Prayer was offered in the House at opening of yesterday morning's session by Representatice Carmichael. Consideration of Representative Neal's five-hundred-mile mileage book measure was the first order of business. The bill was passed by a vote of sixty-two to twenty-one. The bill ence with the Senate committee having tory, at the attempt that is being made to was not discussed. It provides that fivehundred-mile mileage tickefs shall be kept on sale by railroad companies for \$10.

Representative Morgan's bill, fixing the begin, was passed by a vote of sixty-seven to sixteen. The measure provides that 251, by Mr. Van Fleet, was passed. It regriates the number of men that shall be employed on railway trains, providing that | ried on, shall be declared nuisances. cars shall carry an additional brakeman It shall be the duty of this brakeman to look after the rear of trains. House bill No. 257, one of the measures prepared by atives." He said that he immediately con- | the State Tax Board, was also passed. It provides that railroads shall file inventories of their holdings with county auditers, and these auditors must submit abstracts of these inventories to the auditor of this of state. Another bill by Mr. Van Fleet providing for signal lights on all "derail" switches was passed On motion of Mr. James his bill, No. 57, concerning free gravel roads, was not brought up, but was postponed for one

STATE LIBRARY BILL.

Mr. Mummert's state library bill passed increases the salary of the state librarian from \$1,500 to \$1,800 and provides for a revision of the rules governing the library One of the rules now provides that only state officers and the judges of the Supreme and Appellate courts may take books from the libary. Mr. Mummert's idea is to nore than one volume of a work, the pubking them out of the library. House bill No. 422, by Mr. Roberts, of Jefferson, to prevent people from erecting

stands for the sale of food, etc., within a half mile of a grove where a soldiers' reother successful measure was Mr. Slack's with electric lights.

Speaker Artman found it necessary again denounce the lobbyists. He called attention to the fact that the roll call on a bill showed that at the time there were but three more than a quorum present to vote. "The chair is of opinion," he said, "that the House can dispose of the Pan-American matter without the lobby calling members from their seats." The speaker said, further, that he had just been notified that these lobbyists were using the speaker's room. He declared that they must retire cott's bill, which prevents the discharge of | from the room and cease their finefarious Mr. Cruson's taxation bill was next up for third reading, but it was not voted on, and at the suggestion of Mr. Morgan, and with

the consent of the author, it will be sent back to the committee to be amended. House bill No. 80, to legalize the acts of notaries public, introduced by Mr. Rogers, was up for third reading, but the speaker announced that a telegram had been received announcing the illness of the author of the bill. Action-on the bill was deferred until the author can be present House bill No. 342, by Mr. Kirkman, relating to the Terre Haute street-railway system, was passed. The bill makes it possibl for the street-railway of the city of Terre Haute and the line running to Brazil, to be incorporated as one system, since both lines are under one management. Under the present law the lines are known as two different systems. Mr. Trout's bill, amendnumber were called up. The bill by Senaing the drainage laws, was also passed. ter Minor, which prohibts county school superintendents from holding or assisting BUFFALO BILL KILLED.

The House disposed of the Pan-American bill by adopting the minority report of the ways and means committee, which indefimuch interest and before it came to a vote | nitely postponed the bill. The majority report recommended it for passage with an amendment changing the provision providcounty of the State shall accumulate to the | ing for an appropriation of \$50,000 to \$35,000. The majority report was signed by Messrs. King, Waugh, Cravens, Maxam, Davis of the power to transfer this fund to any | Wayne, Scott, and Miller of Kosiusko. Those signing the minority report, opposthe auditors are unable to loan all of their | ing the bill, were Messrs. Whitcomb, Reser, members gave their views of the measure. Mr. Scott, who introduced the bill, spoke for it and urged that the majority report be adopted. Mr. Reser made a strong apfunds to be loaned. In addition to this, the peal in favor of the minority report. He asked if it would not be better for the State to look after her penal and benevo- his deputies, the same as under the present lent institutions than to spend this money port the state institutions. arnounced his opposition to the bill and Mr Marshall of Fountain took the ground that the State should first look after her own institutions. Mr. James in opposing the proposition to make an exhibit at Buffalo, spoke of the many calls for money that are now being made by different in stitutions and he referred to the bills that have been introduced requiring funds to carry out their provisions. Mr. Kirkman opposed the bill, but Mr. King spoke 4 favor of it, having signed the majority re-port. He said he did not think the State could spend \$35,000 in a better way. Bonham thought this was a pretty higa price to pay to get to ride on the Midway and see the "hootchie kootchie" dance. Mr Whitcomb opposed the bill, asserting that Indiana would not be the only State that would fail to have an exhibit at the exposit'on. The House concurred in the minority

SENATOR THOMPSON'S BILL. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock Senator tack on the present law which he charac- Thompson's bill, providing for the organization of bonding and surety companies, was taken up as a special order of business and, after some discussion, was passed to third reading with minor amendments. Representative Metsker sought to kill the bill by submitting a motion to strike out the en acting clause, but his motion was promptly Representative Minturn tried to have the vote by which the House concurred in a part of the report of the committee on but failed. This was the part of the report that referred to the Raible claim.

Senate bill No. 160, providing for two ad ditional factory inspectors, was passed A good share of the afternoon was devoted to receiving the reports of committees and to the introduction of new bill. The railroad committee indefinitely postponed Mr. Louttit's 2-cent fare bill. author did not object to this action. The House adjourned to meet at

### o'clock, Monday. COMMITTEE IS HEARD.

The Commercial Club's Reasons for

Opposing Sale of State Property.

The committee appointed by President Spann, of the Commercial Club, to organize the fight against the removal of the Blind Senator Corr supported the bill on the Institute from its present location, as proposed in a bill before the Legislature, held a meeting yesterday in conjunction with the ways and means committee of the cussion. Mr. Scifers, the author of the original House bill, providing for the appointment of a committee to select a suitable location for the Governor's residence, was also in consultation with the two committees. It is proposed to amend this bill in the House, providing that the Goverteen state institutions was divided up nor's mansion shall be erected on one corgreater than when such contracts were all | The committee from the Commercial Club contended that, inasmuch as the State originally procured these grounds for practically nothing for the express purpose of believing that it would result in a saving providing an institute for the blind, it a remonstrance is once successful no other should not be disposed of for any other purpose. It was pointed out by them that | that ward or township for two years. Mr. the present grounds will always be ample for the accommodation of the blind, while if the Governor's mansion is erected on bill had not been reached. He said the one corner the time would eventually come when the space would be inadequate for | were it not feared a law of this kind would either purpose. As a mere speculative transaction it was urged that the State would make more by holding the property, inasmuch as its value has increased since its original acquisition by the State from about \$5,000 to approximately \$300,000. The House committee asked many questions, but the representatives of the Commercial Club declined to discuss any matter save that of the removal of the Blind Institute. They declined to express an opinion on the sale of the state grounds in general, or to give a preference in regard to the location of the Governor's mansion. At the present time it looks as though

the institute will not be removed, although there is some probability of the erection of the residence on the property. In the latter event the present committee of the Commercial Club will request further instructions from the club, and will take such action as may be suggested by that body. The committee has applied for a confercharge of a similar bill for next Monday.

# NEW SENATE MEASURES.

### A Bill Based on the Nation Crusade-What Others Contain.

Senator Barlow introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday which provides that all marily, it shall be the duty of all peace of- empting from taxation lands used excluf'cers to abate such nuisances, but if they neglect or refuse to do their duty, the bill | 432, an act to legalize certain acts of the previoes that any person, or persons rot | Board of County Commissioners of Gibson exceeding twelve in number, may forcibly enter such rooms, booths, etc., and destroy any and all fixtures and furniture, and they shall not be held responsible therefor in any suit at law. The bill also makes it an offense for any one to molest or assault the wreckers.

A bill by Senator Lindley extends the office of the Board of Regents of the State appeared among those voting in favor of soldiers' and sailors' monument until April | repeal.

Senator Wolcott's bill provides for an aptablishment and maintenance of one or black bass with which to furnish the waters | tory at Jeffersonville this morning at of the State.

A bill by Senator Wolcott provides that all prosecuting attorneys and judges of the courts of record in the State, except the judges of the Supreme Court and justices revise this rule so that where there is o' the peace, may be impeached and removed from office for any misconduct, mal-administration, malfeasance or malvers. pertaining to or regulating the duties of his office. The bill gives the Supreme Court

original jurisdiction in the trial of all suc

## WILL BE TWO REPORTS.

# Firemen's Bill.

There will be two reports from the House committee on affairs of the city of Indianapolis on the bill designed to benefit the Indianapolis fire department, introduced by Representative Clarke. The committee held another meeting yesterday evening, after the House adjourned, and practically decided on what should be done with the measure. It was decided to indefinitely postpone the bill relating jointly to the fire and police departments. On the firemen's bill the majority will recommend that the bill be passed with amendments. These amendments make the salary of the chief of the fire department \$2,006 instead of \$2,500 as provided in the bill. The majority report will also oppose the additional battalion chief feature of the bill. The majority report will be in favor of granting the salaries which the bill provides for the firemen who are not officers. This report will be signed by Messrs. Clarke, Reagan, Pritchard, Morgan, Murphy and Owen, The minority report, signed by Ostermeyer, Whitcomb and Minturn, will recomme the bill for passage with the provision that the City Council fix the salaries of the

Some time after the original firemen's bill was introduced by Representative Clark it was decided by city officials that the police might be included in the bill and a new measure was drawn up which included both firemen and police. This is the one that will be indefinitely postponed It is not known yet just what will be done about the police.

### OIL INSPECTOR BILL.

### The House Committee Will Make a Favorable Report.

The House judiciary committee met yesterday evening and decided to report favorably on Representative Pritchard's bill giving the Governor of the State authority to appoint the chief oil inspector. This officer under the present law is named by the state geologist. The Pritchard bill gives the chief oil inspector the right to appoint law. Under the new bill the chief inspector would receive \$2,500 a year and his dep-

## NO MEETING HELD.

### There Were No Witnesses for the Committee to Examine.

The Senate committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Indiana Woman's Prison met at the Statehouse last night for the purpose of continuing the examination of witnesses, but after waiting for more than an hour it was finally discovered that no witnesses had been subroenaed, and the meeting was postponed until next Wednesday evening.

### Measures in the House.

Among the new bills introduced in the House yesterday was one by Representative Roberts of Dearborn county, providing for better ventilation and lighting of the chamber known as the House. The bill provides for a commission to be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it will be to carry out the requirements of the measure.

A bill introduced by Representative Davis, of Greene county, says the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory, at Jeffersonville, shall fix the annual salary of the superintendent of the institution at a sum not to exceed \$2,000. The bill also provides that there shall be no perquisites. Representative John introduced a measure which is to provide for the payment of officers and soldiers in the Indiana Legion, home guards, minute men and artillerym who served under the Governor of the State from May 1, 1861 to May 1, 1865. The bill makes an appropriation of \$5,000, or as much of this sum as may be necessary to pay for the service named. It is made the duty of the adjutant general to audit the claims presented for payment.

Mr. Owen introduced a bill which will require electric railway companies to equip their lines with the double trolley system, or other equally insulated metall The system must be approved by the boards of public works or city councils. The bill is designed to prevent electrolysis A bill introduced by Mr. Ostermeyer fixes the salaries of the presidents of the State University, State Normal and Purdue Uni-

### versity at \$2,500 a year. Senate Judiciary Reports.

The Senate judiciary committee will report Monday morning as follows: The bill introduced by Senator Binkley, providing for a new Appellate Court, a complete synopsis of which has been published in the Journal. For passage. House bill No. 89 (Morton), authorizing certain cities to purchase waterworks. For

House bill No. 45 (Metsker), to prohibit the issuing or distribution of trading stamps. Indefinite postponement House bill No. 177 (Bell), prividing for the release of mortgages of record.

# House Temperance Committee.

The temperance committee of the House held another meeting yesterday and considered the bill which provides that where application to sell liquor may be filed in Louttit, a member of the committee, said last night that a definite decision on this committee would recommend it for passage

# Muncie Bill in the House.

be unconstitutional.

The bill transferring the Muncle normal school to the State had no sooner been disposed of by Lieutenant Governor Gilbert, in the Senate yesterday, than a similar measure bobbed up in the House. It was introduced by Representative Carmichael, of Delaware county. It contains the same provisions as the one introduced in the Senate. Representative Stutesman declared last night that a most determined effort would be made to kill the measure in the

# Mr. Hert's Friends Indignant.

A great deal of surprise and indignation is being expressed by the friends of Superintendent Hert, of the Indiana Reformahave him indicted by the Clark county grand jury. They maintain that the movement has been instigated by some of the Democratic politicians of this city in the hope that it will have some effect on the legislative investigation in progress.

# Governor Signs Bills.

Governor Durbin yesterday signed the fellowing bills: Senate bill No. 202, an act reappropriating \$34,131.93 for the completion the soldiers' and sallors' monument; Senate bill No. 43, an act concerning county recorders; Senate bill No. 41, an act exsively for agricultural fairs; House bill No.

# The Vote on Subsidy Repeal.

In a communication from Mr. J. H. Clayprinted in yesterday's Journal, giving the vote on repeal of the railroad subsidy law, the name of Senator Charles N. Thompson, of Marion county, should have

# Will Be Resumed To-Day.

The joint committee from House and Senmore fish hatcheries for the propagation of | financial affairs of the Indiana Reformao'clock. It is expected that a number of witnesses will be examined to-day.

# LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

### New Senate Bills. No. 331. Senator Joss-Primary election

bill. Elections. No. 292 Senator Guthrie-Relating conveyances of lands by husbands of per-